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MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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VOYAGE TO LIBERIA.

MANY of our friends and readers have expressed their surprise and disappointment at not meeting with a diary, journal of our late voyage, notes on Liberia or something of the kind, in the late numbers of our little sheet. It could not be supposed, that we should sail so many thousand miles, visit that most interesting spot of earth, called Liberia, without having something to say, without some hair-breadth-scapes, some dangers of flood and field to recount, some marvels or miracles to relate; but we are constrained to say, that, bating the war palaver, of which we have already said much, we have little to communicate. However, lest we should be considered derelict of duty, obstinate, afraid to tell the truth, or over modest, we have concluded to set about spinning a yarn long enough to stretch over a few pages of this and some following numbers of our journal, longer or shorter, as circumstances may warrant, not however to turn out a *sang* or *sermon*. We will premise, that, we have neither note or record of our voyage, either of date or event, save what our letter-book furnishes; we depend entirely upon a worn out old memory for incidents or impressions, yet, we shall, of necessity, adopt something like a diary or journal form, otherwise our poor ability to dress up or garnish the most common place events, or treat of subjects so familiar to all interested in colonization, would render the little we have to say utterly unpalatable, if not nauseous. We shall retain our editorial personal plural, partly from habit, partly that it seems less personal or egotistical, and partly because there was more than one of *us* to see, and to enjoy.

GETTING UNDER WAY.

Some one, either Carlyle or Sterne, has made this a caption to a chapter, but in a metaphorical sense only: it being a genuine nautical phrase, we use it literally, although we go far back into the regions of preparation, and we might go still farther, even to the laying of the keel of our good ship; but 'tis enough for our present purpose, briefly to touch upon the difficulties of getting a Colonization ship under way, when she is at the wharf, ready for business. We will not in this case say *finished*, for a new ship is never finished, or out of the hands of the mechanics, till she is fairly "under way."

In case of an ordinary merchant vessel, the owner or charterer has merely to ascertain when she will be ready to receive cargo, the time it will require to load, and making due allowance for weather, he can calculate, within a few days, when she will be ready to sail; or should any unforeseen event deter her departure on the day fixed, no matter, it is deferred from day to day, till she is ready, and then she goes quietly off. But a Colonization ship is a very different affair; say, she is in port, ready to receive cargo, the time of sailing fixed, notice thereof given to all parties interested throughout the country and responses of readiness returned, with assurance of being on the ground at the time specified: the agent of the Society having put on board his cargo, provisions for use in Liberia, for the voyage out, &c. Then come the parcels, packages, boxes, bales and barrels, by Steamboat, Rail Road and Expresses, from every point of the compass, with, and without bills of lading, receipts, or letters of advice, directed and misdirected, with paint, cards, paper-scraps and otherwise, to ——— in Liberia, care of so and so here, care of so and so there: expenses to Baltimore paid and unpaid, advices definite and indefinite, confusion worse confounded, which all attempts to unravel are unavailing.

Then come the emigrants from all parts, all, save one or two families, or individuals sure to be out of time; but they must go or be re-enslaved, and for these the vessel must wait: or maybe, a large company come without necessaries of any kind or preparation for the voyage, to obtain which, delay is unavoidable. Again, a party comes without their baggage, it having been forwarded by another route or conveyance; after two days waiting, it is found to have been carried through the city to N. Y. or Wheeling, or Pittsburg. All this is but preparatory, what we have always experienced and probably always shall. But in *fulness of time*, all parties arrive and every thing is on board, even the dirty sailors with their filthy luggage, the steamer is hooked on, and the ship is fairly under way. After some such process, was the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens got under way at six o'clock on the morning of the 30th day of November, 1856, the last lot of emigrants having been put on board, in a deluge of rain, at eleven o'clock the night previous, on their arrival from a delayed Western train. From this, she sailed to Norfolk to receive more emigrants and freight, where we joined her on the morning of December the 5th, and spent one day on board, alongside the wharf; and not unprofitably, for although many years had elapsed since we had sacrificed to old Neptune, yet we remembered what preparations were necessary for the ceremony. Sea clothing must be got ready and arrangements made for easily changing, trunks and bureaus were to be made fast, their contents overhauled and repacked, little cuddies be prepared for dressing implements and for the various condiments desirable in sea-sickness, not forgetting a flask of good old brandy. In the mean time, the additional emigrants came on board, with their plunder, and things were made ready for another move.

On the morning of the 6th, again in tow of a steamer we reached Hampton Roads; the wind being ahead, were forced to come to anchor, and

perhaps it was well we did, for the ship as yet was unfit for sea, at least, between decks. This day was one of severe labor for all hands on board; the emigrants' effects had all to be overhauled, much of them stowed below, and the remainder arranged in proper order between their tiers of berths and made fast. The people were divided into messes or squads and captains of each appointed; arrangements were made for a systematic serving out and cooking of food, and also for the supply of water—in short—we were preparing to get *under way*.

The next day was the sabbath; the wind still ahead; and although all seemed anxious to get to sea, yet I believe most were glad to spend one more holy day in this their land of bondage; no one present could feel that it was unprofitably spent. Early on that cold, misty morning hymns from many euphonious voices ascended in volumes of incense from the living mass, in the hold of that Colonization ship, and earnest and strong men literally wrestled in prayer. They had much—all to pray for—much to fear, much to hope, utter dependency both on God and man, the most stupid and thoughtless could not help praying.

Their mid-day services were conducted in the most earnest and solemn manner; much was said in reference to their peculiar and most interesting situation; every word meant something; there was enough of which to speak that could not fail to interest all. Probably, at no time had the most intelligent so fully realized the magnitude of their perilous undertaking; for the first time on ship-board, under the control of strangers, cut off from what, to them, had been the world, from all to whom they had looked for direction and support, in the midst of this inland sea, surrounded by the dim bleak shore on which they were never again to set foot, just ready to embark on the great boundless ocean; without a strong confidence both in God and man, it must have seemed like the scaffold to the culprit, "the plunge opaque," doom itself. But they possessed this confidence, they felt that in leaving this land they were, not only, fulfilling the designs of Him, who willeth all things, but of men, of *good* men; they had a confidence in the promises made to them, in the hopes held out for the future good of themselves and their children. They implored the blessings of God on those who had been instrumental in providing a home for them in their far off father-land, and for those who had enabled them now to seek it. The services of the day closed with a liberal collection in aid of the American Colonization Society. We say liberal, it was so in more than one sense of the word, it was *comparatively* so, far exceeding in amount what we have sometimes known to be given for this or a like cause in a congregation whose aggregate wealth exceeded half a million; it was liberal to the Society, as such contributions, such mites of widows and orphans must carry with them a deep and lasting blessing; and we could not doubt it possessed the other essential quality of charity as "blessing him that giveth."

How will the departure of these Pilgrims, and those by every Colonization ship from the Elizabeth down to the present day, compare with that of the Pilgrims by the May Flower from Dort? Comparison, ex-

cept in the departure of both to found a home in a foreign land, there is none—disparity and contrast unequalled—we will not attempt to trace either; the mere mention of the names in connection is sufficiently suggestive. One fact, however, we cannot forbear to notice, the departure of the Pilgrims from Dort is perpetuated, not only in the lettered page of our country's history, but by the aid of the Arts, under the patronage of our government, and ornaments the Capitol of our Union; while neither our country's rulers or the people's representatives, who meet to legislate in that Capitol, *dare* acknowledge that, the Pilgrims by the Elizabeth, their descendants and successors, have an existence or a Name upon earth; although they have virtually established and maintained a government of law and order, which numbers near half the years of the existence of our vaunted free Republic.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON

TO THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LIBERIA LEGISLATURE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the close of your session on the seventh of February of this year, circumstances of an extraordinary nature have arisen, involving the political, as well as other interests of this Republic, which make it highly necessary for me to convene the Legislature, conformably to the provisions of our fundamental law.

In conformity with the Act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act providing for the relief, of the State of Maryland in Liberia," approved the 7th of February, 1857, which authorized and requested the President of this Republic—in compliance with the request made of this government, by the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia for aid of men and means—to organize and despatch to that State, a sufficient military force to act as allies, for the purpose of assisting that government in suppressing the hostile tribes constituting a portion of its aboriginal inhabitants, and in restoring peace, I have the honor to inform you, that on the eleventh of that month, a force of one hundred and fifteen men, officers inclusive, under the command of Major General Roberts, embarked from this city for that State on board of the fine ship Mary Caroline Stevens—owned by the American Colonization Society, and which was kindly tendered for that purpose by James Hall, Esq., M. D., who at the time was most opportunely on a visit to this Republic—and were safely landed at the place of destination on the sixteenth of that month. I have also to inform you, that agreeably to the said Act, which authorized the procurement of a loan by this government for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the provisions of the Act, a loan of five thousand dollars was obtained through the kindness of Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to be refunded in annual instalments of five hundred dollars with six per cent interest.

General Roberts was also vested with ministerial powers agreeably to the provision of the said Act, to negotiate and arrange the terms on which the troops of this Republic should operate as an ally in that State. The necessity of creating such a commission would have been superseded in a great measnre, in case that government had accompanied its application for aid of men and means with the presence of a Commissioner, so as to have arranged all necessary preliminaries.

In consonance with the spirit, and intent of the Act, our Commissioner was instructed to operate only defensively with the allies, until renewed efforts had been employed to negotiate a substantial peace between the belligerents; and in case of failure in these negotiations, then to operate offensively, after the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia had executed to this government, acceptable bonds of reimbursement within a reasonable time for all expenses incurred in rendering the desired aid.

While negotiations of peace were pending, a treaty of friendship, offensive and defensive, and of indemnification, was concluded (on the 19th of February,) between the Republic of Liberia and the State of Maryland in Liberia, which was ratified by the Senate on the 20th of that month; and a bond was executed in favor of this government, by that government for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with the proviso, that only the actual amount that had been, and might be expended by this government for aforesaid purposes, should be refunded when accurately ascertained.

These documents read as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE STATE OF MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Whereas, serious difficulties have arisen between the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia and certain of the aboriginal Tribes of the Cape Palmas district; and whereas, the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia—through its Executive acting under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the said State of Maryland in Liberia, passed January 26th, 1857—having applied to the Government of the Republic of Liberia for material aid in the supply of men and munitions of war; and whereas, the Legislature of the Republic aforesaid penetrated with the necessity of affording prompt and efficient aid to a sister State and of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which exposes the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State of Maryland in Liberia to the ravages of a savage foe; and animated by the desire of stopping the further effusion of blood and of arresting the evils of all kinds, which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things—have, by an act approved February 8th, 1857, authorized the President of the Republic of Liberia to adopt measures for the formation of an allied military force—offensive and defensive—of volunteers to be raised in the said Republic of Liberia in settling the difficulties now subsisting between the said state, and those of the aboriginal inhabitants who are hostile within its jurisdiction; and in re-establishing peace and confidence, which are called for as much by the laws of humanity, as by the interests of all the civilized communities on this coast; and whereas, the President of the Republic of Liberia, by the Legislative act aforesaid, is authorized and directed to assume the expense of maintenance and payment of the Troops employed, and of the munition of war supplied the Government of Maryland in Liberia, for the purpose aforesaid—and as a means of doing so, the President of the Republic aforesaid being authorized so to do—has borrowed money on the faith and credit of the Government of the Republic of Liberia—which money, as far as applied to the defence of the State of Maryland in Liberia, in emoluments to volunteers, and the supply of munitions of war, is to be reimbursed to the Government of the Republic of Liberia by the said State of Maryland in Liberia:—

Therefore, His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Liberia, and His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia being desirous to regulate, by a formal Treaty, the conditions on which

the Troops of the Republic of Liberia are to serve the State of Maryland in Liberia, in its present emergency, as well also to settle the mode and manner by which the State of Maryland in Liberia will reimburse to the Government of the Republic of Liberia the amount of money expended or other considerations granted by the said Government for the Military assistance rendered in conformity with the Legislative act aforesaid;

The President of the Republic of Liberia has, for this purpose, named as his commissioner Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a citizen of the Republic of Liberia &c. &c.; and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia having named as his commissioner Joseph Thomas Gibson, a citizen of the State of Maryland in Liberia to conclude such a Treaty. The said commissioners after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Art. 1. The Troops of the Republic of Liberia, appointed by the President of the said Republic on the service aforesaid, shall co-operate in all military operations, whether offensive or defensive, as hereinafter stipulated, with the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia in the defence of the said State of Maryland, and in bringing to just and amicable terms of peace, the aboriginal tribes now hostile to the said State of Maryland in Liberia.

Art. 2. In all cases the troops of the Republic of Liberia shall be commanded by their own Regimental and Company officers; nevertheless when said Troops are concentrated with the Troops of the State of Maryand in Liberia, and acting together in line or otherwise, the senior General, Regimental, or Company officer present—whether bearing a commission of the Republic of Liberia or of the State of Maryland in Liberia—shall assume the command of the whole allied force.

Art. 3. While it is understood that the individuals composing the military force supplied by the Government of the Republic of Liberia are subject to the civil laws of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and may be adjudged accordingly for any and all unlawful offenses committed by them, or any one of them, within the jurisdiction of the said State of Maryland in Liberia; it is also understood and stipulated that the said Troops shall be subject to the military laws of their own Government only, and shall be tried for all military offenses by Court Martial composed of officers appointed by their own commander; and shall be punished according to the finding of such Court Martial, if approved by the commander, and in no other way.

Art. 4. The President of the Republic of Liberia, and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, wishing to maintain concert and harmony of action in the measures necessary to be adopted for restoring peace—and as martial law has been proclaimed and is now in force in the State of Maryland in Liberia, it is deemed desirable and is hereby agreed and stipulated that the plans of operation against the enemy, and the measures for restoring peace shall be entrusted to a commission composed of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia; the Commander of the forces of the Republic of Liberia; Dr. James Hall, Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, and four other gentlemen, to be named respectively by His Excellency the Governor, and the Commander of the Troops of the Republic of Liberia.

Art. 5. The State of Maryland in Liberia hereby solemnly pledges itself to reimburse to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, all moneys or money value which may have been expended or granted by the said Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the defence of the said State of Maryland in Liberia in its present emergency: for the faith-

ful performance of which, bonds shall be executed by the said State of Maryland in Liberia, signed by the Secretary of State and countersigned by the Governor; the stipulations of which shall be faithfully performed. As the actual amount expended, or to be expended by the Government of the Republic of Liberia in the defence aforesaid, cannot now be ascertained, the bonds aforesaid shall be executed in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

It is further stipulated and agreed, that in case any misunderstanding shall arise between the two contracting parties in relation to any item or items of charge or charges against the said State of Maryland in Liberia for the purpose of defence as aforesaid; the President of the Republic of Liberia, and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, shall appoint each two commissioners to consider and adjust such item or items of charge or charges in dispute.

In case of such disagreements, as to any item or items of charge or charges the said commissioners shall be appointed without unreasonable delay, and they shall convene as soon as practicable in the City of Monrovia to consider and adjust the accounts which may be submitted to them; in case of disagreement between the commissioners in regard to any item or items of charge or charges, they shall be authorized to call in an umpire, whose decision shall be accepted as final.

As possibly the amount for which the aforesaid bonds are executed may be greater than the amount actually expended by the Government of the Republic for the purposes aforesaid, it is hereby agreed and understood, that when the amount actually expended shall have been reimbursed, the bonds aforesaid shall be considered canceled.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the State of Maryland in Liberia immediately, and a certificate of such ratification shall be placed in the hands of the commissioner of the Republic of Liberia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Monrovia or at Harper, at the pleasure of the President of the Republic of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the Commissioner of the President of the Republic of Liberia, and the Commissioner of the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Harper this nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Signed, J. T. Gibson,
J. J. Roberts.

To all whom these may come present.

Know ye: That I, Boston Jenkins Drayton, Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, do hereby certify that the Senate of the said State did, by resolution passed by two-third vote on the 20th day of February, 1857, ratify and confirm the treaty of Friendship, offensive and defensive, between the Republic of Liberia on the one part and the State of Maryland in Liberia on the other part. By Commissioners of the respective government in the town of Harper did negotiate and conclude the same.

Whereas, the Law provides for the immediate ratification on the part of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and a certificate of the said ratification on the part of the said State of Maryland in Liberia.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Maryland in Liberia to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the Seat of Government, Harper, this twentieth day of
[L. S.] February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the Independence the Third.

By the Governor, C. H. HARMON, *Secretary of State.*

Signed, B. J. DRAYTON, *Gov. of Md. Lib*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS.

That the State of Maryland in Liberia is held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Republic of Liberia in the just and full sum of twenty thousand dollars, with six per cent. interest per annum, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Government of Liberia, endorsed by the President of said Republic, at the Treasury Department, Harper, in the State of Maryland in Liberia, in gold and silver coin, in annual installments of three thousand dollars.

This bond is executed in conformity with Treaty stipulations concluded between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the State of Maryland in Liberia, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1857, and ratified by the Senate of the State of Maryland in Liberia, the 20th day of the month and year above mentioned.

For the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of this bond the revenue and the sources of public revenue of the said State of Maryland in Liberia are hereby pledged. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Maryland in Liberia to be hereunto affixed, and countersigned this 23d day of February, A. D. 1857. Done at Harper, the seat of Government, and the third year of the Independence of the State.

CHARLES HARMON, *Secretary of State.*

Signed, BOSTON J. DRAYTON, *Gov. of Md. in Lib.*

I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature, that the necessity for offensive and defensive operations in that State by the forces of this Republic, as stipulated in the treaty just read, was superseded by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, friendship and indemnification on the 26th of February; between the allies and the hostile native tribes, on terms mutually satisfactory and honorable, which treaty reads as follows.

[Here follows the Treaty published in our last number.]

Thus the requisite aid to the State of Maryland in Liberia having been tendered by our forces, and peace between the belligerants having been established upon a permanent basis, our troops under the directions of General Roberts were preparing for embarkation for home, when from the government of that State—acting in consonance with the will of the people as expressed by their vote—he received voluntary propositions for the annexation of that State to this Republic: these propositions—as subsequently modified by them—you will find embodied in the document. I shall soon proceed to lay before you for your consideration and action. as constituting the principal business for which this extra session has been called; and which you will find based upon the following formal and legal proceedings, (to wit;)

Pending the negotiations for peace, the citizens of that State being sensibly impressed with the necessity and advantage of that State becoming a member of this Republic, which, after mature reflection and deliberation, they concluded should be by county annexation, petitioned the General Assembly of that State, asking their attention to the subject, and requesting that measures be adopted for obtaining an expression of the whole people by means of the ballot box; whereupon the General Assembly passed resolutions, which were approved by the Governor,

authorizing polls to be opened for the purpose aforesaid, at which the people by the popular vote unanimously approved of county annexation to this Republic; and on the 24th of February they elected Governor B. J. Drayton, Lt. Governor J. T. Gibson and Senator Thomas Fuller, Commissioners, with full powers to confer with the Commissioner of this Republic, and to settle and arrange with him without further recourse, all matters and things necessary to the consummation of county annexation to this Republic; and which Commissioners, acting by virtue of the authority vested in them by the people, did in their name dissolve the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia and ceded to the Government, the Republic of Liberia all their public domain, with all things else, corporeal and incorporeal, connected with the said Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, of which it was possessed previously to its dissolution; thus throwing themselves into the arms of this Republic, to be annexed thereto as a county member on equal footing with the existing counties of this Republic.

I now beg to proceed with the reading of the official document which embraces the aforesaid proceedings, and which also affords valuable information, necessary to be known by this Government before consummating its action on the subject.

[Published in the last number of this Journal.]

In the event of your concurrence in the action of the government and people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, by which they have made formal application—after taking all the necessary preliminary steps on their part—to be annexed to this Republic as a county, and if you will ratify the same by the passage of a Resolution of annexation, then I solicit, that you will, in connexion with the concomitant provisions of that Act, also take the following under favorable consideration;

1st. I recommend that measures be adopted as soon as possible, by which the existing Constitutional barrier may be removed, which will prevent that newly admitted county from having more than one representative in the Lower House for many years to come.

If admitted, that county should have as soon as possible three representatives in the Lower House, which will place it in that respect on an equal footing with the Counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe. I am aware that this does not occur in the form and sense of an express stipulation in the document just read, but simply as request made of this government; yet, the fact that they have manifested so much confidence in the integrity and magnanimity of this Republic, by unreservedly placing their political interests in our hands before this and other perliminaries were settled, should morally induce this government to most scrupulously demean itself in such a manner with respect to that county, as will fully manifest our worthiness of the almost unlimited confidence reposed in us.

2nd. In a letter bearing date of the 21st ult., received on the 2nd inst., from the Hon. J. T. Gibson, Superintendent pro tem of that County, I am informed that the inhabitants thereof have made request through him to this government, to have the name of their County changed from the "County of Palmas," as was first requested by them, to the County of Maryland.

This in my opinion is richly due to the State of Maryland in the United States of America, whose Colonization Society, having been liberally aided by the State government, planted and for a long time fostered the settlements at Cape Palmas; and whose solicitude for their welfare is yet undiminished.

3rd. I have also to request that you so amend the Act, "which authorizes the division of the uniforms between the Counties," as to allow that County one hundred and twenty-five of them.

As I do not deem it necessary to particularize the necessary provisions to be made, in order that that County s[illegible] all be invested with an organization and facilities similar to the other counties of this Republic, I forbear to invite your attention further on that subject.

Our Commissioner having assumed—by the request of the Government and people of that State—the political control thereof, placed the Hon. B. P. Yates, Vice-President of this Republic, (who accompanied him thither on the aforesaid mission,) in charge of the public affairs there, with instructions to consummate certain measures which for want of time had not been completed at the time of his embarkation, which, with the troops, took place on the 3d ultimo, on board H. B. M. Steam-ship Hecla, Captain Aplin, by whose kindness they were conveyed to this port and landed safely on the 5th, and on the following day the troops were disbanded.

Col. Yates having faithfully prosecuted the duties with which he was charged by our Commissioner, committed the superintendency to the Hon. J. T. Gibson, and on the 7th ult. embarked for this port on board the U. S. Ship St. Louis, Capt. J. W. Livingston, through whose kindness he reached here on the 13th ult.

It is also proper that I should gratefully acknowledge here, the kindness of Capt. Alpin of H. B. M. Steam-ship *Hecla*, senior officer of this station, who most kindly gave passage to our troops from Palmas to this city, and who also kindly proffered any reasonable assistance this government might require of him.

And it also affords me a pleasure to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Capt. Laporterie, of H. I. M. S. *Euphrates*, whom I met at Cape Mount a fortnight ago on his way to this city for the purpose of rendering such aid to this government as might be required for the adjustment of the difficulties at Cape Palmas.

To the government to which each of those three vessels-of-war belongs, we, as a nation, are placed under lasting obligations.

This Republic has great cause of gratulation, for the ability, energy and prudence with which our Commissioner prosecuted and consummated his very important mission. And our gratitude is richly merited by the officers and troops who accompanied him to that seat of war, for the martial conduct and patriotism which, as a general thing, characterized them during the campaign.

I now beg to lay before you Col. Yates' report, as submitted to me, of the condition of the several departments, as well as of his proceedings down there.

Document No. 1. Is a Treaty of peace and friendship concluded between the several tribes that were hostile to each other.

Document No. 2. Is the plan of the town to be built by the Chief Yellow Will, of the Cape Palmas tribe, according to the assignment made him and his people in the treaty of the 26th February, 1857.

Document No. 3. Is a copy of a proclamation of peace issued by the Superintendent, enjoining upon all, on pain of punishment, to desist from future hostilities.

Documents No 4 and 5. Are Reports of the public property at Cape Palmas. The former gives a catalogue and an estimated value of the public buildings; and by reference to the margin, you will find noted opposite to each building, the necessary repairs that each requires. I have to invite your attention particularly to this, and to solicit—owing to our pecuniary pressure—that you will order only such repairs made this year, as are indispensably necessary to preserve them from considerable injury before

tho next regular session. The light house should by all means be repaired and put in use as soon as possible.

Document No. 6. Is a Report of the supply of munitions of war at the four military stations of defence, viz: Harper, Jackson, Mount Tubman and Latrobe stations.

Document No. 7. Furnishes a detail and aggregate report of the liabilities of that government at the time of its dissolution.

Document No. 8. Is the Collector's Report of the customs up to the 7th of March, 1857.

Document No. 9. Is the Treasurer's Report up to March 7th, 1857.

Document No. 10. Is a bill for merchandise amounting to ninety-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, which was disposed of by the Superintendent in the way of presents to the native Chiefs.

Document No. 11. Is a list of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary officers of the government previously to its disorganization.

Gentlemen, I now submit these documents, and am persuaded that it is unnecessary for me to solicit your favorable consideration of, and action on the one which details their formal proceedings preparatory to, and makes application for annexation to this Republic as a county. No matter what may have been the peculiar distinctive title of the government under which they lived, the fact remains incontrovertible, that we have been, are, and will continue to be one people with them! We are of the same race, and have a common destiny. We were actuated by similar motives in fleeing from the same land of oppression to this our common land of refuge; here to build up and maintain a free and respectable home for ourselves and posterity. We are unquestionably identified in every possible conceivable interest.

This fact partly accounts for the almost unlimited confidence exercised by them in the integrity and magnanimity of this government as manifested in the entire proceedings on their part, preparatory to annexation; and which should be duly appreciated by us, and so far reciprocated as to prove to them by our just and liberal action in the premises, that this government was, and is fully worthy of the bestowment of their utmost confidence.

It is but reasonable to suppose, that the expenses in connection with that newly admitted county, for the first two or three years, will exceed the revenue accruing immediately within its geographical limits; for it will require perhaps one or two years to get the laws of this Republic in uniform and effective operation in that county; but we should look beyond the present to the period, which—by proper management—cannot be far distant, when the revenue accruing there will exceed the expenses, and when, as an auxiliary, she will contribute her quota to the general treasury.

Again, the moral benefits that will result from the annexation preponderate in favor of the measure, over all pecuniary considerations. It will be the means of extending our influence, of extending the healthful influence of the christianity and civilization of a christian State over scores of thousands of pagans, heretofore without its pale. It will give protection and encouragement to extended missionary operations. In a word, while increasing the power, influence and wealth of this Republic, it will meanwhile confer temporal and spiritual blessings to each and all within our borders.

Gentlemen, the limit of our national destiny is unknown to us; and though by the aid of reason and contemplation we oft-times imagine, and are almost sanguine, that we discover through the vista of our future, the glorious halo by which the national destiny of our race is to be cir-

cumscribed through the instrumentality of this Republic; especially, when through the instrumentality of this gradually spreading christian State, the vast multitudes of the aborigines of this land shall have become as stones from the quarry, polished by art, and fully identified with us, yet the knowledge of our wisest men in that respect is limited, and must continue somewhat veiled in uncertainty, until the consummation of our great work—the mission with which we are charged by the God of nations.

As a nation, small and impotent as we are, we have before us as great, as responsible, and as interesting a geographical field for moral and intellectual labor as any nation on earth. It is out duty, and therefore should be our policy to persevere in that course that will characterize us as an industrious, frugal, intelligent and moral people, meanwhile trusting in Divine Providence, and vigorously availing ourselves of every opening by His Providence to our national welfare. In this way we shall grow and spread far beyond our own calculation; and christianity and civilization will soon be co-extensive on this continent with our geographical borders, which we both trust and believe will not be restrained, until our great mission as a christian nation on this continent is consummated, and our Fatherland is redeemed. STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Government House, Monrovia, April 6, 1857.

LETTER FROM THOMAS CHESTER TO DR. HALL.

FREY RECEPTACLE, *Robertsport, May 2d*, 1857.

DR. JAMES HALL, *Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.*

Dear Sir,—I intended to send you a few lines to Monrovia, on the return of the M. C. Stevens from the leeward, informing you of the health of the immigrants, and the spirit of industry which had already manifested itself among them, but the speedy manner in which you conducted the business of the vessel, enabled you to leave the coast before we anticipated your return to the capital.

The immigrants per E. Owens have all erected their own houses, except a few whose indolence is indulged by their sucessful descent on the poultry of their neighbors. They all had the fever with less severity than has been, and is now experienced by immigrants at the other towns in Liberia. The cause of this, however, is obvious. There was no receptacle here, as you were aware, when they arrived, but they were situated in the garrison, which is in the vicinity of one of those swamps which have proven so destructive to foreigners. They are now, so far as I know, enjoying good health, and are well satisfied with the country. The improvements which they continue to make are very gratifying, and are sufficient evidence of their industry and contentment.

The immigrants per M. C. Stevens have evinced more energy than has ever come under my notice; indeed, the Rev. A. D. Williams, and other settlers say that such manifestations of industry have never been observed by them in any other expedition. It is true that their houses are humble, but they are their own and they are happy in them in the enjoyment of their domestic felicity. It was not an unfrequent sight to see, not only men, but even women going towards the forest with their axes on their shoulders to hew out logs for the building of their domicils.

The Shoemaker who is now gone to Monrovia boasts that he has made some sixty or seventy dollars since he left America. Mr. Fletcher, who is a carpenter, exults in the prospect of his making sufficient money to return to the States for his wife. Old man West, who is a joiner, has been

industriously engaged since his arrival. He has just completed a job for one man for which he received twenty dollars. I should think that his receipts approximate a hundred. Unfortunately for the old man, shortly after his landing, perhaps two weeks, some one opened his trunk and appropriated twenty dollars of his gold to his own necessities. If a diligent and immediate search had been made and the party arrested upon whom there were apparently sufficient reasons for suspicion, there is no doubt but what he would have obtained, if not all at least a portion of the money. Mr. West felt sanguine that one of the immigrants called ——— knew where his money had gone. A few days afterwards, ——— visited Monrovia purchased wine, it is said, and many other good things, which he and others enjoyed after his return. This was previous to Dr. Roberts' and my arrival here.

The School in the receptacle is advancing, much better than I anticipated, and I think it would still be crowned with more success if the parents would send their children regularly. Many of them exhibit a commendable desire to learn, and not a few have shown aptness and evinced a quickness of perception. Topsy did not know her letters when I opened school, which was on the 16th of February, but now she is reading in an Eclectic first reader. Mrs. Powell's eldest daughter has also advanced remarkably well, as well as a great many others. There are some very smart boys among my pupils, who only want an opportunity to make them all that could be desired. It is to be regretted that their houses are so far from the receptacle which will prevent them frequently, from attending school during the rainy season.

I have been assiduous in clearing off this place in front of the building and have planted cassadas, a few sweet potatoes, some little corn, plenty of turnips, and have made a nursery of coffee sufficient to fill this whole lot if it should prove successful. I could not get any assistance from the immigrants, but the natives and myself have done what little is accomplished. I enjoy much better health than I did when I was here before, and I attribute a great deal of it to the exercise which I take,—working on the lot—cutting down the grass, digging up the stumps, and making the place as respectable as the circumstances will permit. I am very desirous to have some vegetables by the arrival of the steamers, at least before the people have spent much time in the receptacle.

There is to be a National Agricultural Fair at Monrovia, in December, of which His Excellency, S. A. Benson is President. I shall exhibit, I think, some cassadas and sweet potatoes, which are now in the ground, and which I shall endeavor to keep there until the time. Should I succeed in this, I entertain no apprehension but that Robertsport will have the prize for those articles.

The health of the immigrants has been remarkably good. The acclimating process is scarcely perceptible. We are out of the vicinity of all noxious malaria which I think accounts for their success thus far. Some few of them have had what might be called feveret, while the majority of them are still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and fine spirits. They say that the fever is nothing like what they expected. Up to this date we have lost four children who died in spasms. My latest advices from Mr. Seys' place report one slight case of fever. It is to be hoped, that immigrants will either be sent here, or to the interior settlement where they can escape, at least, the dangers of an acclimation.

Our national affairs are advancing with their accustomed rapidity. Provisions are dearth and money is scarce. The treasury still suffers from the pressure of the Sinoe War, but will soon be relieved from the

embarrassment. Among the immigrants who went up the St. Paul's River some twenty have died. Mrs. Walker is among the number. Mr. W. has removed to Mr. Seys' settlement.

Respectfully, yours, &c. THOS. CHESTER.

Please excuse all imperfections, as I write in a great hurry to get all my letters on board.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of May 22.

GEN. J. J. McKAY'S NEGROES.—One hundred and five slaves arrived here on Thursday, in the steamer Magnolia, on their way for Liberia, by the way of Norfolk. They were emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years the Representative from this District in Congress.

One only refuses to partake of her late master's bounty. She will not go, but prefers remaining where she is. The negroes are all young and likely, except four, and would command from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars, cash, to-day in market. The emancipated slaves are traveling under the care of Captain James Robeson, who married a niece of General McKay's and qualified as administrator with the will annexed. He leaves in the train this evening and expects to deliver the slaves to the agent of the Colonization Society (to which they were bequeathed, for the purpose of going to Liberia,) on the 23d or the 24th. They sail to the land of their fathers, carrying with them the principles of Christianity and civilization acquired by their sojourn here.

To show with what scrupulous fidelity the Supreme Court of North Carolina carries out the will of a deceased party, with reference to the manumission of his slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of General McKay filed a bill in equity for the proper construction of the will, under the advice of H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd, Esqs. Col. John G. McDugald represented the next of kin, and G. C. Wright, Esq., the Colonization Society.

The will was executed, say 25 years ago, and, in effect, provided for "the emancipation of all the negroes he received from his father's estate," Those he received from his father's estate numbered fifteen or twenty, mostly old, decrepid and worn out. It was contended by C. G. Wright, Esq., and the Attorney General, that the issue born since the execution of the will followed, and were entitled to the benefits and privileges awarded the mother; and that, in a doubtful case, the law would lean in favor of the human freedom.

The Court decreed that those born since the execution of the will, as well as those born before, were entitled to their freedom, unless the Court could discover from some subsequent act or writing that the testator meant that the increase should not be emancipated, and as no subsequent will showing this intention could be produced, the Court decided the original slaves and their increase, which he acquired from his father's estate, were entitled to be emancipated. And that each one was entitled to money from the estate to carry her or him to Liberia.

LIBERIA IDENTIFIED WITH THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.—The Rev. J. Rambo, from the United States Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Buchanan, Bassa County, Liberia, wrote to the Financial Secretary Oct. 29th, 1856:

"I have received a very kind fraternal letter from Rev. Mr. Seys, in

answer to one I wrote him. I shall take great pleasure in accompanying him to the mountains, especially as Bishop Payne, months ago, advised me to go there the next dries to select an elevated site for a future station we hope to establish there. I may be located near the new settlement the Colonization Society propose making there, though it is our intention to labor principally among the native Bassas.

"A word in favor of our mission there in your valuable *Repository*, may stir up our Episcopalians somewhat to help both your cause and ours at that point. I am on the best terms with our brethren of other denominations here, for I realize more and more that our cause is all one with colonization.

"Liberia has a great and glorious mission in Africa. Whoever helps Liberia, helps missions, and all together will combine to bless and redeem poor down-trodden Africa. I preach and lecture much both among Liberians and the Bassas."

REPORTS OF THE TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Baltimore.

Charles Gilmor, $10 00; Fitzgerald, Magruder & Co., Rice, Chase & Co., George P. Tiffany, Joseph Baugher, B. F. Voss, R. M. Smith, Miller, Shipe & Co., S. M. Barry, Wm. Baker, Brooks, Fahnestock & Co., Cash, G. M. Bastople, Charles Baker, Thomas Sewall, C. West, each $5 00; Charles Simon, Cash, George Slothower, each, $3 00; J. A. Morgan, $2 50; Armstrong & Cator, J. H. Meredith, Hiss & Austin, J. D. Hammond, Geo. Bartlett, Cash, W. Woodward, each $2 00: Geo. W. Morling & Son, Wells Chase, J. J. Thomas, Mrs. K. A. Hood, Wm. Eden, Chas. Hammond, Dr. Curley, F. Dandalet, each $1 00..... $118 50

Howard County.

Hood's Mill.—Rev. Z. Waters, $5 00; Vachel Brown, $1 37½; C. W. Hood, Warner Warfield, $1 00 each; W. Polk, S. T. Walker, each 50 cts.; C. A. McCain, 62½ cts..... 10 00

Cooksville.—T. Hood, Mrs. Forsythe, each $2 00; N. Dorsey, Eliza Petticord, Elizabeth Rose, Dr. Riggs, each $1 00..... 8 00

Matthews' Store.—Basil Crapster, $3 00; Albert Warfield, $2 00; C. D. Warfield, Jas. B. Matthews, T. Cook, Mrs. Banks, Edward Day, David Clark, John A. Dorsey, J. S. Ridgeley, Mrs. Gaither, each $1 00; Mr. Bradenburgh, Henry Banks, Mrs. Dorsey, R. Hobbs, each 50 cts..... 16 00

Lisbon.—Geo. W. Warfield, Wm. Turner, Jonathan Miller, Rev. T. McGee, each $1 00; N. Owings, 56 cts.; B. Barnes, 50 cts.; 4 persons each 25 cts. 6 06¼

Anne Arundel County.

South River.—James J. Gray, $5 00; Daniel Duvall, $2 50; Thos. Linthicum, John Linthicum, each $2 00; Benjamin Lusby, C. A. Waters, each $1 00; A. Hall, $1 50..... 15 00

Millersville.—Ramsay Hodges, John H. Jones, John Baldwin, each $1 00..... 3 00

Prince George's County.

Governor's Bridge.—Richard Mullikin, Oden Bowie, each $5 00; Francis Hall, $2 50; Grafton Tyler, $2 00; Mary Hall, $1 00..... 15 50

Queen Ann.—John Mitchell, Charles Carter, Wm. Clark, each $2 50; J. G. Mitchell, R. Wootton, S. Peach, each $2 00; W. H. Percil, Wm. Edlin, Wm. Elliott, O. Talbert, F. Howell, James R. Davis, Calvert Brown, each $1 00; John Gallahan, 75 cts.; Cash 50 cts.; do. 25 cts..... 22 00

Upper Marlboro.—Dr. Belt, $1 00..... 1 00

Frederick City.—A member of All Saints Parish, $20 00..... 20 00

$235 06¼

Baltimore.—Donated for Cape Palmas Sufferers, Hhd. Bacon, worth $61 21; of which E. C. Thomas contributed $10 00; Drakely & Fenton, $51 21.... 61 21

Case of Hats from George A. Warder & Co..... 20 00

$316 27¼

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Baltimore, May 31st, 1857. P. D. LIPSCOMB, *Travelling Agent.*

BALTIMORE CITY.

Hiser & White, Matthews & Zollicoffer, Hanson Rutter, O. W. Eichelberger, J. R. Kelso, each $5 00; John Brannan, $2 50; W. Gaehle & Co., $2 00; Wm. Woodcock, Wm. Hollingsworth, John Dick, Wm. Hamilton, Cash, D. A. Jones, G. W. McCauly, Rev. B. N. Ray, Josiah Rutter, Joshua Barlow, each $1 00; Cash, 25 cts..... $39 75

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Queen Ann.—Walter Smith, $10 00; Cash, O. Sprigg, each $2 50; Wm. J. Berry $2 00; S. Belt, $1 50; Mary A. Bell, Basil Talbot, each $1 00..... 20 50

Upper Marlboro.—D. C. Diggs, Thomas Claggett, each $5 00; James B. Belt, James H. Berry, C. C. Magruder, Washington Hillary, H. Hillary, Benj. Duvall, Chas. Claggett, Robert Claggett, each $2 50; Cash, J. T. Sasser, Mrs. Young, Alfred Berry, R. Pumphrey, each $2 00; Cash, Jas. Harper, Cash, Z. Sasser, Cash, each $1 00; two persons each 50 cts.; Cash, 54 cts... 46 54

Nottingham.—J. H. Skinner, J. H. Waring, James Naylor, each $5 00; E. L. Perry, $3 00; James Holliday, $2 50; J. L. Turner, Mrs. M. Turner, Richard Burrows, each $2 00; W. D. Chew, J. S. Skinner, J. G. Somers, J. H. Turner, Wm. Harvey, T. F. Bowie, Jr., William Butler, W. N. Birch, Jno. E. Bowie, each $1 00; five persons each 50 cts.; Mrs. C. Bowie, $1 00.... 39 00

Woodville.—Mrs. Wood, $5 00; P. Wood, $2 00; H. L. Naylor, Rev. J. H. Chew, Cash, J. C. Thomas, John C. Thomas, Cash, Geo. Morton, Cash, Samuel Selby, John E. Turner, J. F. W. Compton, Geo. Forbes, each $1 00; four persons each 25 cts..... 20 00

A. A. COUNTY.

Davidsonville.—T. Davidson, $5 00..... 5 00

$170 79

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BALTIMORE, June 29th, 1857. P. D. LIPSCOMB, *Travelling Agent.*

BALTIMORE.

Collins, Heath & Hutchinson, $10 00; W. M. Ellicott & Son, J. G. Proud & Sons, each $5 00; R. Q. Taylor, $3 00; W. H. Crawford, $2 00: Robinson & Lord, James Jones, Chas. T. Morris, each $1 00; Samuel Hindes & Son, 1 box hats, $10 00..... $38 00

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Dr. Lewis W. Morris, $3 00; Dr. Ryder, Noah Ryder, Theresa Jones, each $1 00; Cash, 50 cts; Miss Roxburg, $2 50; Isaac Anderson, $2 00; Benjamin Parsons, $2 00; Dr. W. T. Smith, Wm. Thorington, J. Nichols, N. J. Tilghman, G. C. Donoho, Wm. Birckhead, A Friend, W. B. Jones, each $1 00; A Friend, Cash, Geo. W. Covington, Cash, A Friend, H. J. Brewington, Cash, each 50 cts.; Cash, 12½ cts.; St. Peter's P. E. Church, $6 00; St. Peter's M. E. Church, $8 00; Asbury M. E. Church, $4 50; Quindocqua M. E. Church, $6 52; W. W. Johnson, Sydney C. Long, each $2 50; Isaac Jones, Dr. Samuel K. Handy, each $2 00; Wm. Daniel, $1 50; John Dennis, H. H. Dashiell, Dr. C. Dashiell, L. Long, Jas. Lawson, Sr., Cash, Cash, John Daugherty, Wm. Lecates, Cash, Jas. Brittingham, J. W. Daugherty, W. J. Byrd, Rev. A. C. Heaton, Wm. Miles, of Saml.; Littleton Hayman, Rev. Jas. Massey, Jas. U. Dennis, John W. Dashiell, Wm. Anderson, Jas. Phoebus, Jas. Kelly, Francis M. K. Boggs, L. C. Clayville, Dr. R. R. Ballard, Jos. G. Polk, Wm. W. Handy, Mrs. S. S. Wilson, each $1 00: Z. J. Daugherty, Thos. W. Hollbrook, Alfred Whitney, Jas. Miller, Capt. Price, W. S. Dix, Cash, Wm. Broughton, each 50 cts..... 92 14½

Upper Trappe.—Of three persons..... 1 00

KENT COUNTY.

Head of Sassafras.—M. E. Church..... 2 75

Georgetown Cross Roads.—M. E. Church..... 7 31¼

HARFORD COUNTY.

Friendship M. H.—Dr. Thomas Bond, $10 00; John Enlows, $5 00; Rebecca Enlows, M. Baldwin, each $1 00; Cash 50 cts..... 17 50

Watson's Chapel.—Cash of J. M. Hutton..... 1 00

Ebenezer.—M. E. Church, collection and subscription..... 7 31¼

Respectfully submitted, Total for June, $167 02

BALTIMORE, June 30th, 1857. J. W. CULLUM, *Travelling Agent.*